

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land South of Station Road
Cowfold, West Sussex**

**NGR: 520984 122569
TQ 20984 22569**

Planning Ref: DC/24/0982

**ASE Project No: 250168
Site Code: CFO25**

**ASE Report No: 2025201
OASIS Id: archaeol6-536570**



By Wiktoria Krzoska



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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at land South of Station Road, Cowfold, West Sussex between 4th and 13th August 2025. The fieldwork was commissioned by RPS on behalf of their client Devine Homes PLC in advance of the residential development of the site.

Twenty-one trenches were excavated, of which 13 contained archaeological features. Residual finds also suggest some prehistoric/pre-Middle Bronze Age and possible late 1600s presence. The archaeology recorded comprised 14 shallow foundation cuts, 4 pits, a posthole, a trackway, a gully and 4 linear features. The earliest of these features are 2 - 3 pits and a posthole of Saxo-Norman/high medieval date situated in the northeastern part of the site. The precise date, context, extent and nature of this activity is unclear. The other features are late post-medieval and include a trackway first shown on historic maps in 1825, and foundation cuts that most likely represent the remnants of sheds and/or greenhouses in allotments shown on historic maps from 1890.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Devine Homes PLC to undertake archaeological evaluation of Land South of Station Road, Cowfold, West Sussex (centred on NGR 520984 122569; Figure 1).

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site comprises two adjoining pastoral field, a small area of allotments, and woodland, lying to the south of the A272 Station Road, to the west of the village of Cowfold. It is bounded by Station Road to the north, fields to the south and west, and residential development, a school and a field to the east. The site lies on the northern slope of a valley associated with a stream c.500m to the south, and slopes from a height of c.34m AOD in the north to c.25m AOD at the southern site boundary.
- 1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2025), the geology in the northern part of the site is the Horsham Stone Member (sandstone), with the Weald Clay Formation (mudstone) across the central and southern parts. No superficial deposits are recorded.
- 1.2.3 A Desk-Based Assessment (DBA; RPS 2024) concluded that there is moderate to high potential for the site to contain significant archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date. A generally low archaeological potential was suggested for all other periods. Geophysical survey (SUMO 2020) identified anomalies in the southern part of the site; however, this lies outside the main development area.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Horsham District Council has granted planning permission for residential development in the central and northern part of the site, for 35 new dwellings including associated landscaping and parking, with provision of additional parking facilities associated with St Peters Catholic School and provision of public open space with 9 allotments (DC/24/0982). Condition 6 of the planning permission relates to archaeology:

Condition 6 – Pre-Commencement Condition

(a) No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

(b) The development hereby permitted shall not be commenced until the archaeological site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition [i] and that provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing.

- 1.3.2 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; ASE 2025) for the archaeological evaluation of the site was prepared, submitted to and approved by all parties prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken at the site between the 4th and 13st August 2025.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following background information is summarised from the DBA (RPS 2024) which reviewed known archaeological assets within a 1km radius of the site.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 No evidence for either Palaeolithic or Mesolithic archaeological remains are recorded within the study area on the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER). Later prehistoric evidence is restricted to a Middle to Late Bronze Age palstave and ring found c.120m east of the site. The paucity of evidence for the later prehistoric periods within the study area is likely to be due to the wooded nature of the area during these periods, which would have been unsuitable for occupation and settlement activity.

2.3 Romano British and Early Medieval

- 2.3.1 There are no nearby sites, monuments or findspots of Romano-British or early medieval date recorded by the HER. It is likely the site remained within an area of woodland.

2.4 Medieval

- 2.4.1 Cowfold is first documented in AD 1232, and the name is thought to have originated as a Saxon word describing an enclosure for cattle (Mills 2011 & VCH 1987). The parish was divided between six manorial estates, and it is thought that it generally comprised areas of woodland and pasture in the early medieval period, as suggested by place name evidence incorporating the words 'den', 'fold' and 'hurst' (VCH 1987).
- 2.4.2 The site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) as defined by the HER, associated with an area of Cowfold that has been previously identified from documentary and cartographic evidence as a medieval or post-medieval pottery industry centre (RPS 2024; Fig. 2a). A number of field names within the immediate vicinity of the site, such as 'Potter's Field', 'Potter's Barn' and 'Potter's Mead', are noted on the HER as suggesting the presence of medieval or post-medieval pottery kilns, and the HER states that there is a high likelihood that archaeological features associated with this pottery centre survive below ground (HER ANA Ref: DWS8547). Recent geophysical survey has suggested a series of possible kilns within the southern part of the site [outside the development area] which may be linked to this industry (SUMO 2020).

2.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 2.5.1 Cartographic and documentary evidence for possible pottery production is recorded on the HER within the site, which could be of possible medieval or post-medieval date.
- 2.5.2 The 1806 Ordnance Survey map (RPS 2024; Fig. 6) shows 'Potter's Farm' to the west of Cowfold; this is identified on the HER as a 19th century farmstead. The site largely comprised open land at this time.
- 2.5.3 The 1839 Cowfold Tithe map (RPS 2024; Fig. 9) is the first to depict the site in detail. This shows Potter's Farm along the site's western boundary, with the site divided into

two main field parcels, and a track, leading to the to the farm, close to the western side of the northern field. The accompanying apportionment records the land parcels associated with the site as: Potter's Field (arable), Potter's Barn Yards & Barn Field, Cart House Platt (Pasture) and Potter's Mead (Grass). A similar picture is presented by the Ordnance Survey map of 1877 (RPS 2024; Fig. 10).

- 2.5.4 The Ordnance Survey map of 1897 (RPS 2024; Fig. 11) shows the area occupied by the farm buildings had been expanded southwards, with a brick field and clay pit to their south [within the south-west corner of the site, outside the development area]. It was operated by Holloway & Fieldus in 1882, who had a depot in Brighton, and by George Wassell in 1890 (Beswick 1993). An area of allotment gardens is also first shown within the central part of the site in 1897.
- 2.5.5 The Ordnance Survey map of 1911 (RPS 2024; Fig. 12) shows the brickfield in the south-west corner of the site had been expanded, and the area turned over for allotments had been increased. The subsequent map of 1956 (RPS 2024; Fig. 13) shows the brickfield area as woodland and scrubland, suggesting that the brickworks had gone out of use by this time. The allotments had been further expanded to cover much of the central part of the site; the subsequent map of 1972 shows the extent of the allotments decreased, and the former brickworks/farmstead buildings had been demolished by this date, with the farm access track subsequently removed, prior to 1993.
- 2.5.6 Geophysical survey carried out in 2020 (SUMO 2020) identified anomalies that suggest pottery kilns may be present in the south of the site, outside of the main development area.

2.3 Project Aims and Objectives

2.3.1 The aims of the archaeological investigation are to ascertain:

- *Whether archaeological remains are present on the site and, if so, to assess their nature, date, survival and significance*
- *How archaeological remains might be impacted by the development of the site*
- *To enable the County Council Archaeology Officer to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work either in advance of, or during, the development*

2.3.2 The project also has the potential to inform on the following areas of research from the South-Eastern Research Framework (SERF; KCC 2025);

- *An understanding of the multifaceted landscape (SERF: Post-medieval and modern period)*
- *More work (including publication) is required on the smaller early post-medieval pottery production sites, including structures around kilns, fuel supplies etc (SERF: Post-medieval and modern period)*
- *The excavation of country potteries of the 18th and 19th centuries is needed to study workshops, kilns and products. (SERF: Post-medieval and modern period)*

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Twenty-one trenches were laid out using a GPS survey system and tied into the National Grid. The WSI (ASE 2025) prescribed the trenches to measure 30m x 1.8m however in the event several alterations to the trench plan had to be adopted.
- 3.1.2 Trenches 11 and 18 had to be shortened to 25m and Trench 14 to 23m, this was due to them extending beyond the limit of excavation. Trench 17 had to be moved 2m west, Trench 19 was moved 1m east and Trench 21; 3m west, to avoid the uncut tall grass which had potential for endangered wildlife. Trench depths varied between 0.23m and 0.56m Below Ground Level (BGL).
- 3.1.3 The trenches were scanned using a CAT scanner and then mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision using a toothless ditching bucket (Figure 2).
- 3.1.4 Undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and overburden of recent origin were removed, and kept separately, to the archaeological horizon, or the surface of the underlying natural geology.
- 3.1.5 All exposed archaeological features and deposits were then investigated by hand and recorded to accepted professional standards on Archaeology South-East trench recording sheets and the DiggIt system.
- 3.1.6 All archaeological features / deposits were planned using digital survey technology, with sections drawn by hand and a digital photographic record of all trenches, and features was maintained.
- 3.1.7 On conclusion of the excavation, the trenches were backfilled, but no formal reinstatement was undertaken.
- 3.1.8 All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (ASE, 2025), the Code, Regulations, Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2025), and Sussex Archaeological Standards (CDC, ESCC, WSCC 2019).

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 While the documentary archive falls within the collecting area of Horsham Museum, they do not currently have any space to take in any archaeological archives. The site archive will be held in the short-term at the offices of ASE whilst a suitable repository is found.
- 3.4.3 The site archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines set out in 'Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections' (SMA 2020).

Context sheets	54
Section sheets	2
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	299
Context register	0
Drawing register	2
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	21

Table 1: Quantification of site paper and digital archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box)	0.5
Registered finds (number of)	1
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Thirteen trenches contained archaeological features and 8 were archaeologically negative. Features recorded in Trenches 1 and 11 corresponded with a trackway represented on historical maps from 1825 (Figures 18-21) and Trenches 17, 18, 19 and 20 correspond to allotments (Figures 20-21). Archaeological features consisting of pits were recorded in Trenches 5, 6 and 14. Possible archaeology was also recorded in Trenches 10, 12, 13 and 16.

4.2 Stratigraphy

- 4.2.1 Natural geology was encountered at a maximum elevation of 32.69m AOD in Trench 1 and minimum elevation of 28.73m AOD in Trench 11. This consisted of Horsham Stone Member (sandstone) with Weald Clay Formation (a mid-greyish-yellow mudstone) across the central and southern parts of the site.
- 4.2.2 Subsoil, a mid-greyish brown silty clay with rare small to large sandstone and rare flecks of manganese, directly overlay the geology in all trenches. It ranged between 0.10m thick in Trench 11 to 0.36m in Trench 12.
- 4.2.3 A dark greyish brown topsoil silty clay deposit overlay the subsoil and ranged between 0.10m thick in Trench 16 and 0.28m in Trench 1.

4.3 Trench 1

(Figure 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height mAOD
1/001	deposit	topsoil			0.14-0.28	32.36-33.15
1/002	deposit	subsoil			0.15-0.18	32.21-32.87
1/003	deposit	natural			0.06	32.06-32.69
1/004	masonry	surface	>2.00	2.60	0.15	
1/005	cut	construction cut	>2.00	2.60	0.15	32.59

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 As mentioned above, masonry [1/004] appears to correspond to a trackway represented on historical maps. It was 2.6m wide and was also recorded in Trench 11 [11/005]. A sample of the rocks creating the surface [1/004] was recovered and has been identified as local sandstone. Brick fragments broadly dating from 18th to 20th century were also recovered and 2 general purpose iron nails.
- 4.3.2 Two residual pottery sherds were found in the topsoil of Trench 1 comprising one glazed red cream bowl dating to the late post medieval period, 1750-1900.

4.4 Trench 5

(Figure 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height mAOD
5/001	deposit	topsoil			0.12-0.21	30.57-31.14
5/002	deposit	subsoil			0.14-0.20	30.45-31.01
5/003	deposit	natural			0.04	30.25-30.87
5/004	cut	pit	>0.62	1.41	0.10	30.29
5/005	fill	fill, single	>0.62	1.41	0.10	

Table 4: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 A single sub-circular pit [5/004] was recorded in Trench 5; it extended beyond southeastern edge of the trench. It was filled by a single homogenous mid-orangey-grey fill with occasional small flecks of charcoal. Two sherds of a Saxo-Norman cooking pot rim were recovered.

4.5 Trench 6

(Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height mAOD
6/001	deposit	topsoil			0.12-0.17	30.62-31.33
6/002	deposit	subsoil			0.17-0.28	30.50-31.16
6/003	deposit	natural			0.07	30.33-30.96
6/004	cut	posthole	0.50	>0.23	0.20	30.35
6/005	fill	fill, single	0.50	>0.23	0.20	

Table 5: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 A single sub-circular posthole [6/004] was recorded in Trench 6; it extended beyond southeastern edge of the trench. It was filled with a single homogenous mid-yellowish-brown fill. No artefacts were recovered.

4.6 Trench 10

(Figure 6)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height mAOD
10/001	deposit	topsoil			0.10-0.20	30.24-30.53
10/002	deposit	subsoil			0.19-0.25	30.11-30.33
10/003	deposit	natural			0.06	29.91-30.13
10/004	cut	ditch	>1.00	2.32	0.10	
10/005	fill	fill, single	>1.00	2.32	0.10	

Table 6: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 A single linear feature, possibly a ditch, [10/004] was recorded in Trench 10, orientated on a northeast alignment. It was 2.32m wide and shallow at 0.10m deep, with a single

homogenous mid-orangey-grey fill with moderate charcoal flecks. It yielded one amorphous fired clay fragment.

4.7 Trench 11

(Figure 7)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height mAOD
11/001	deposit	topsoil			0.19-0.23	29.07-29.40
11/002	deposit	subsoil			0.15-0.20	28.89-29.20
11/003	deposit	natural			0.04	28.73-29.01
11/004	masonry	surface	>2.50	>2.00	0.20	
11/005	cut	construction cut	>2.50	>2.00	0.20	29.04

Table 7: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

- 4.7.1 The extension of the trackway recorded in Trench 1 was recorded in Trench 11. The trackway here was 2.5m wide with stone identified as local Hastings Beds sandstone.

4.8 Trench 12

(Figure 8)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height mAOD
12/001	deposit	topsoil			0.19-0.22	29.56-29.94
12/002	deposit	subsoil			0.15-0.36	29.36-29.71
12/003	deposit	natural			0.08	29.00-29.57
12/004	cut	ditch	>1.80	2.00	0.17	29.05
12/005	fill	fill, single	>1.80	2.00	0.17	
12/006	cut	tree throw	>0.90	>0.60	0.15	29.18
12/007	fill	fill, single	>0.90	>0.60	0.15	

Table 8: Trench 12 list of recorded contexts

- 4.8.1 A linear feature, possibly a ditch, [12/004], orientated on an east-west alignment measured 2m x 0.17m deep, with a single homogenous dark-yellowish-grey fill with occasional flecks of manganese. No artefacts were recovered.
- 4.8.2 The second feature, pit [12/006], was irregular and extended beyond the southeastern edge of the trench. It was filled with a single homogenous mid-yellowish-brown fill with manganese flecks. No artefacts were recovered. Due to its irregularity, the feature is a considered as perhaps a tree throw.

4.9 Trench 13

(Figure 9)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height mAOD
13/001	deposit	topsoil			0.15-0.24	29.70-30.15
13/002	deposit	subsoil			0.15-0.20	29.55-29.91
13/003	deposit	natural			0.05	29.35-29.74
13/004	cut	ditch, terminus	>1.00	0.65	0.10	29.54
13/005	fill	fill, single	>1.00	0.65	0.10	

Table 9: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

- 4.9.1 The terminus of a possible gully [13/004] extended beyond the trench and measured 0.65m wide x 0.10m deep with a single homogenous dark-yellowish-brown fill. It yielded one sherd of late post medieval unglazed flowerpot, suggesting dates from 1750 to 1900+. The feature may continue in Trench 16 where it was recorded as [16/004].

4.10 Trench 14

(Figure 10)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height mAOD
14/001	deposit	topsoil			0.15-0.27	30.40-30.82
14/002	deposit	subsoil			0.19-0.25	30.25-30.61
14/003	deposit	natural			0.03	30.23-30.42
14/004	cut	pit	0.76	0.76	0.16	30.21
14/005	fill	fill, single	0.76	0.76	0.16	
14/006	cut	pit	>1.00	1.75	0.15	30.23
14/007	fill	fill, single	>1.00	1.75	0.15	

Table 10: Trench 14 list of recorded contexts

- 4.10.1 A sub-oval pit [14/004] with a diameter of 0.76m and a depth of 0.16m was filled with a single homogenous mid-greyish-brown fill with rare small flecks of charcoal, daub and manganese. No artefacts were recovered.
- 4.10.2 A sub-circular pit [14/006] extended beyond the eastern trench edge. It measured 1.75m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled with a single homogenous mid-greyish-orange fill with rare small flecks of charcoal and daub. Twelve sherds of Saxo-Norman and high medieval pottery were recovered, suggesting this pit dates to between 1050-1375. One residual flint flake predating the Middle Bronze Age was also recovered, likely to be residual.

4.11 Trench 16

(Figure 11)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height mAOD
16/001	deposit	topsoil			0.10-0.18	29.19-30.02
16/002	deposit	subsoil			0.13-0.21	29.01-29.92
16/003	deposit	natural			0.05	28.80-29.72
16/004	cut	gully	>1.80	0.65	0.10	28.99
16/005	fill	fill, single	>1.80	0.65	0.10	
16/006	cut	gully	>1.80	0.70	0.11	28.90
16/007	fill	fill, single	>1.80	0.70	0.11	
16/008	cut	ditch	>1.80	1.00	0.15	28.88
16/009	fill	fill, single	>1.80	0.70	0.11	

Table 11: Trench 16 list of recorded contexts

- 4.11.1 A gully [16/004] measured 0.65m wide x 0.10m deep with a single homogenous mid-brownish-grey fill with rare flecks of charcoal and manganese and rare medium very angular to angular, well fired fire cracked flint. The feature is north-north-east aligned and extends beyond the trench and may be part of the same feature as [13/004]. No artefacts were recovered but if it is same feature, a late post medieval period date can be assumed.
- 4.11.2 Linear feature, possibly a ditch, [16/006], parallel to [16/004] measured 0.7m wide x 0.11m deep, with a single homogenous mid-brownish-grey fill with rare flecks of charcoal and manganese. No artefacts were recovered.
- 4.11.3 Linear feature, possibly a ditch, [16/008], is parallel to and cut through earlier linear feature [16/006] It was measured 0.1m wide x 0.15m deep, with a single homogenous mid-yellowish-grey fill with rare flecks of charcoal and manganese. No artefacts were recovered.
- 4.11.4 One residual, broad prehistoric flint flake and a residual glass base of a shaft and globe or onion bottle dating to the second half of 1600s were recovered from the topsoil.

4.12 Trench 17

(Figure 12)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height mAOD
17/001	deposit	topsoil			0.12-0.17	30.85-30.88
17/002	deposit	subsoil			0.10-0.17	30.71-30.77
17/003	deposit	natural			0.05	30.56-30.62
17/004	cut	construction cut	>4.00	0.40	0.05	30.50-30.50
17/005	fill	fill, single	>4.00	0.40	0.05	
17/006	cut	construction cut	>5.00	0.35	0.08	30.55
17/007	fill	fill, single	>5.00	0.35	0.08	
17/008	cut	construction cut	>2.00	0.60	0.05	30.50
17/009	fill	fill, single	>2.00	0.60	0.05	
17/010	cut	construction cut	>4.00	0.42	0.05	30.47
17/011	fill	fill, single	>4.00	0.42	0.05	

Table 12: Trench 17 list of recorded contexts

- 4.12.1 Four shallow foundation cuts were recorded. The finds recovered from these suggest a 1750-1900s date range. The features are within the allotment gardens shown on 19th and 20th century maps (Figures 20 and 21).
- 4.12.2 Foundation cut [17/004] was L-shaped and measured 0.4m wide and 0.05m deep, with a single homogenous dark-brownish-grey fill with occasional charcoal flecks. Two sherds of pearlware pottery dating to the late post medieval period and 9 incomplete, generic iron nails were recovered.
- 4.12.3 Foundation cut [17/006] was L-shaped and measured 0.35m wide and 0.08m deep, with a single homogenous dark-brownish-grey fill with occasional charcoal flecks. One timber fragment was recovered from the corner of this feature, possibly associated with a foundation.
- 4.12.4 Foundation cut [17/008] measured 0.6m wide and 0.05m deep, with a single homogenous dark-brownish-grey fill with occasional charcoal flecks. Four sherds of pottery dating to the late post medieval period were recovered: one unglazed flowerpot rim and three refined white side plate sherds. One piece of a brown glaze 20th century wall tile was also recovered.
- 4.12.5 Foundation cut [17/010] was L-shaped and measured 0.42m wide and was 0.05m deep with a single homogenous dark-greyish-brown fill with occasional charcoal flecks. Three sherds of pottery were recovered dating to the late post medieval period, one unglazed flowerpot rim sherd and two cup sherds. Also, one incomplete generic iron nail was recovered.
- 4.12.6 Six pot sherds were recovered from the topsoil: one unglazed flowerpot sherd, one internal cream bowl sherd, one Staffordshire-type brown teapot sherd, one sherd of pearlware, one blue transfer-printed plate sherd and one refined white side plate rim sherd. Also, two pieces of flat roof tile were retrieved from the topsoil. All these are late post medieval, 1750-1900+ in date.

4.13 Trench 18

(Figure 13)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height mAOD
18/001	deposit	topsoil			0.13-0.15	30.21-30.60
18/002	deposit	subsoil			0.13-0.19	30.07-30.47
18/003	deposit	natural			0.09	29.89-30.34
18/004	cut	construction cut	>3.00	>0.62	0.07	30.32
18/005	fill	fill, single	>3.00	>0.62	0.07	
18/006	cut	construction cut	>2.10	>0.50	0.07	30.27
18/007	fill	fill, single	>2.10	>0.50	0.07	

Table 13: Trench 18 list of recorded contexts

- 4.13.1 Two shallow foundation cuts were recorded. The features are within the allotment gardens shown on 19th and 20th century maps (Figures 20 and 21). The finds suggest a 1750-1900s date.
- 4.13.2 Foundation cut [18/004] measured 0.62m wide and 0.07m deep with a single homogenous mid-orangey-brown fill with occasional charcoal flecks. Twenty-one pottery sherds were recovered: six sherds of flowerpot including two rims, eleven glazed red sherds and 4 pearlware side plate sherds, all dating to late post medieval 1750-1900+.
- 4.13.3 Foundation cut [18/006] measured 0.5m wide and 0.07m deep with a single homogenous orangey-brown fill with occasional charcoal flecks. One opaque white glass body shard from cylindrical vessel dating to 1850+ was recovered.

4.14 Trench 19

(Figure 14)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height mAOD
19/001	deposit	topsoil			0.12-0.35	30.04-30.07
19/002	deposit	subsoil			0.12-0.20	29.71-29.93
19/003	deposit	natural			0.06	29.59-29.77
19/004	cut	construction cut	>3.00	0.55	0.07	29.68
19/005	fill	fill, single	>3.00	0.55	0.07	
19/006	cut	construction cut	>9.00	0.57	0.10	29.72
19/007	fill	fill, single	>9.00	0.57	0.10	
19/008	cut	construction cut	>9.00	0.70	0.09	29.68
19/009	fill	fill, single	>9.00	0.70	0.09	

Table 14: Trench 19 list of recorded contexts

- 4.14.1 Three shallow foundation cuts were recorded. The features are within the allotment gardens shown on 19th and 20th century maps (Figures 20 and 21). The finds suggest a 1750-1900s date.
- 4.14.2 Foundation cut [19/004] was 0.55m wide and 0.07m deep with a single homogenous dark-blackish-grey fill with occasional flecks of charcoal and rare flecks of daub and manganese. One sherd of unglazed flowerpot and one sherd of refined white cup were recovered, both dating to the late post medieval period, 1750-1900+.
- 4.14.3 L-shaped foundation cut [19/006] measured 0.57m wide and 0.1m deep with a single homogenous dark-blackish-grey fill with occasional flecks of charcoal and rare flecks of daub and manganese. One sherd of English stoneware was recovered dating to the late post medieval period, 1750-1900+.
- 4.14.4 Foundation cut [19/008] was 0.7m wide with a depth of 0.09m and filled with a single homogenous dark-blackish-grey fill with occasional flecks of charcoal and rare flecks of daub and manganese. One sherd from a yellow ware bowl was recovered, dating to the late post medieval period, 1750-1900+.

4.15 Trench 20

(Figure 15)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height mAOD
20/001	deposit	topsoil			0.19-1.00	30.31-30.65
20/002	deposit	subsoil			0.12-0.20	30.12-30.46
20/003	deposit	natural			0.04	29.92-30.34
20/004	cut	construction cut	2.10	>0.85	0.07	30.05
20/005	fill	fill, single	2.10	>0.85	0.07	
20/006	cut	construction cut	>0.50	>0.65	0.05	30.07
20/007	fill	fill, single	>0.50	>0.65	0.05	
20/008	cut	construction cut	>4.00	0.40	0.05	30.11
20/009	fill	fill, single	>4.00	0.40	0.05	
20/010	cut	construction cut	>2.00	0.50	0.08	30.19
20/011	fill	fill, single	>2.00	0.50	0.08	
20/012	cut	construction cut	>1.00	0.56	0.05	30.28
20/013	fill	fill, single	>1.00	0.56	0.05	

Table 15: Trench 20 list of recorded contexts

- 4.15.1 Five shallow foundation cuts were recorded. The features are within the allotment gardens shown on 19th and 20th century maps (Figures 20 and 21). The finds suggest a late 1600s to 1900s date
- 4.15.2 Foundation cut [20/004] measured 0.85+m in width and 0.07m in depth, with a single homogenous mid-orangey-brown fill with occasional charcoal flecks. One sherd of unglazed flowerpot was recovered, dating to the late post medieval period, 1750-1900+, a fragment of clay tobacco pipe was also recovered dating 1600s to early 1800s.
- 4.14.3 Foundation cut [20/006] measured 0.5+m wide and 0.05m deep with single homogenous dark-blackish-grey fill with occasional flecks of charcoal and rare flecks of daub and manganese. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 4.14.4 L-shaped foundation cut [20/008] measured 0.4m wide and 0.05 deep. The fill was a dark-brownish-grey with occasional charcoal. A fragment of brick was recovered, likely late post medieval dating between 1700s to 1900s.
- 4.14.5 Foundation cut [20/010] measured 0.5m wide and 0.08m deep with a dark-brownish-grey fill with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 4.14.6 Parallel to [20/010], H-shaped foundation cut [20/012] measured 0.56m in width and 0.05m in depth. No finds were recovered.

4.16 Trenches 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 15 and 21

(Figure 16)

- 4.16.1 The remainder of the trenches were devoid of archaeological features or deposits. See Appendix 1 for recorded contexts.
- 4.16.2 A small assemblage of residual finds was recovered from the topsoil in Trenches 2 and 15, consisting of one unglazed flowerpot sherd in Trench 2 and two sherds of red glazed earthenware in Trench 15 dating to the late post medieval period, 1750-1900+.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation Land South of Station Road, Cowfold. Finds (other than those of iron) requiring cleaning were washed by hand and left to air dry as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 2.
- 5.1.2 Conservation of artefacts, where required, has been carried out, or is ongoing, and the metal objects are scheduled for x radiography. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014). If conservation recommendations have been made, they are detailed in the relevant material section.

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.2.1 Two worked flints (8g) were recovered. Both consist of flakes. While the example from topsoil context [16/001] (7g) cannot be dated beyond a broad prehistoric date, the small example from context [14/007] (1g) likely predates the Middle Bronze Age. Both pieces exhibit only light edge damage, indicating minimal post-depositional disturbance.

5.3 The Post Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1 The archaeological work recovered 62 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 819g, from 16 individually numbered contexts. Many of these relate to topsoil finds in various trenches (12/201g). The material has been fully listed in Table 16 as part of the visible archive. Medieval fabrics have a descriptive name while post-medieval ones have been allocated common ware name only. Overall, the pottery consists of medium-sized sherds with no or limited signs of abrasion. As such most of the material does not appear to have been subjected to any significant reworking.
- 5.3.2 By far the earliest post-Roman pottery from the site consists of 14 sherds of medieval date (contexts [5/005] and [14/007]). All include alluvial flint as their main tempering agent and are typical of 12th- to early/mid-13th- century wares in the Adur valley (eg at Bramber and Woodmancote (Barber 1999a and b; Barton & Holden 1977). The two cooking pot rim sherds from context [5/005] suggest a mid-12th- to early 13th century date and can be paralleled at Woodmancote (Barber 1999a). Although not large the medieval sherds are in fairly fresh condition suggesting they have not been subjected to any significant reworking.
- 5.3.3 The remainder of the assemblage is of Late Post-medieval date. Locally produced red earthenwares are well represented, either as unglazed flowerpots (13/114g) or as larger glazed vessels (17/569g). The latter include sherds from at least two large cream bowls. Other kitchen wares are represented by an English stoneware vessel and a yellow ware bowl. Fine wares include further industrially produced wares, notably transfer-printed pearlware of the early 19th century, with lesser quantities of blue transfer-printed whiteware of the middle of the 19th century and plain refined whiteware of the mid-19th- to mid-20th- centuries. Taken together the assemblage suggests low level domestic refuse disposal from perhaps c. 1825 to 1925. Despite the scattered nature of the assemblage the sherds are in fresh condition and clearly have not been reworked.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented by form. ? = undiagnostic of form)
1/001	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	2	77	Cream bowl x1 (bulbous club rim, internal clear glaze).
2/001	Unglazed earthenware	LPM	1	7	Flowerpot x1
2/001	Pearlware transfer-printed	LPM	1	5	Bowl/basin x1 (floral design).
13/005	Unglazed earthenware	LPM	1	7	Flowerpot x1
5/005	Fine alluvial flint & quartz	SN	2	14	Cooking pot x2 (oxidised rims x2).
14/007	Fine alluvial flint & quartz	SN	1	2	?x1 (oxidised).
14/007	Sparse fine alluvial flint & quartz	SN/HM	11	19	?x1 (reduced)
15/001	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	2	20	?x2 (internal clear glaze).
17/001	Unglazed earthenware	LPM	1	17	Flowerpot x1
17/001	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	37	Cream bowl x1 (internal clear glaze).
17/001	Staffordshire-type brown glazed whiteware	LPM	1	27	Teapot x1 (moulded, mottled brown glaze lid).
17/001	Pearlware transfer-printed	LPM	1	3	?x1 (design?)
17/001	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	3	Plate x1 (Asiatic pheasant).
17/001	Refined white earthenware	LPM	1	5	Side plate x1 (red rim edge line).
17/004	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	10	?x1 (internal dark brown glaze).
17/004	Pearlware transfer-printed	LPM	1	1	?x1 (design?)
17/008	Unglazed earthenware	LPM	1	7	Flowerpot x1 (collard rim, burnt & slagged).
17/008	Refined white earthenware	LPM	3	7	Side plate.
17/010	Unglazed earthenware	LPM	1	5	Flowerpot x1 (low collar rim)
17/010	Refined white earthenware	LPM	2	10	Cup x1; ?x1
18/005	Unglazed earthenware	LPM	6	55	Flowerpot x2 (x1 flat D-club rim, x1 triangular club rim).
18/005	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	11	425	?x2 (internal clear glaze).
18/005	Pearlware transfer-printed	LPM	4	9	Side plates x2 (Willow design).
19/005	Unglazed earthenware	LPM	1	6	Flowerpot x1
19/005	Refined white earthenware	LPM	1	12	Cup x1
19/007	English stoneware	LPM	1	10	?x1 (iron wash, salt glaze).
19/009	Yellow ware	LPM	1	9	Bowl x1 (plain rim).
20/005	Unglazed earthenware	LPM	1	10	Flowerpot x1

Table 16: Pottery assemblage (SN – Saxo-Norman c. 1050-1200/25; HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+).

5.3.4 The pottery assemblage is small, mixed and of types well known of in the area. It is

not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report at this stage. However, the potential of the medieval pottery ought to be reassessed in the light of any further material that may be recovered from the site if Stage 2 mitigation works are undertaken. This pottery has currently been retained. The late post-medieval pottery has no potential for further study or long-term curation in a museum. As such it has been added to the pool of material held for handling/teaching.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

- 5.4.1 A small assemblage of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) consisting of 12 pieces collectively weighing 1074g was collected from Land South of Station Road, Cowfold. Most of the assemblage was retrieved from features in trench [17].
- 5.4.2 All the material was recorded by form, weight, complete dimensions (when present) and fabric, and entered into an Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope, and site specific fabric codes have been applied using the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are provided in Table 17.

Fabric	Description
T1	Light orange fabric with sparse cream streaking and moderate medium to very coarse dark orange to red silty pellets and sparse fine quartz.
T2	Orange fabric with moderate coarse dark red to black oxidised material and sparse fine quartz.
B1	Red fabric with moderate medium to very coarse black oxidised material, cream streaks and coarse pellets, and sparse fine to medium quartz.
WT1	Fine orange fabric with sparse very fine black oxidised material and quartz.

Table 17: Ceramic building material fabric descriptions

- 5.4.3 Two pieces of flat roof tile were retrieved from context [17/001]. The one fragment in the T1 fabric was 13mm thick, and the second fragment in the T2 fabric was 12mm thick. A third fragments was collected from context [18/005]. All of the roof tile pieces were well fired, with smooth upper surfaces and very fine mould sand. These have a later post-medieval date.
- 5.4.4 Five pieces of brick in the B1 fabric were retrieved from context [1/004], and a small, spalled fragment was collected from [20/008]. The brick pieces were well fired, 60mm thick, regular and neat in form with a shallow frog. The brick fragments are broadly 18th to 20th century in date.
- 5.4.5 One piece of extruded pipe, most likely land drain, was found in context [17/010], and a second fragment was retrieved from context [18/005]. This has a 19th to 20th century date. Lastly a piece of 20th century wall tile (WT1) with a brown glaze was found in context [17/008].

5.5 The Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

- 5.5.1 A tiny fragment of fired clay weighing 1.2g was recovered from ditch fill [10/005]. The fabric is silty with cream and light orange marls and sparse grog inclusions. The form is amorphous and undiagnostic of function.

5.6 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Trista Clifford

- 5.6.1 A single stem fragment weighing 1.8g was recovered from the fill of construction cut [20/005]. The stem is of late 17th to early 19th century date.

5.7 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.7.1 A single, dark green glass base weighing 370g was recovered from topsoil [16/001]. The fragment (base diam. 100mm) derives from a shaft and globe or early onion bottle and dates to the second half of the 17th century. In addition, context [18/007] contained a small, opaque white body shard, deriving from a cylindrical vessel dating to 1850+.

5.8 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.8.1 The archaeological work recovered just eight pieces (12,627g) of stone from the site. The material has been fully listed in Table 18 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Stone type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
1/004	Light grey hard calcareous fine sandstone	2	537	Irregular, like Horsham but blocky.
11/004	Fine dull yellow Hastings beds sandstone	1	5690	Fossil ripple marks.
11/004	Fine dull yellow Hastings beds sandstone	1	1462	
11/004	Fine dull yellow Hastings beds sandstone	2	3814	
11/004	Fine dull yellow Hastings beds sandstone	1	1112	

Table 18: Stone assemblage

- 5.8.2 Most of the stone was recovered from context [11/004] where several pieces were collected as samples. The vast majority of these consist of unworked pieces of fine dull yellow Hastings Beds Sandstone that can be considered naturally occurring on or close to the site. This type can be considered to be the local building stone, particularly for rubble walling. The only other stone type is also of local Wealden origin but is notably more weathered. The type from context [1/004] could be from the Weald Clay rather than the Ashdown or Tunbridge Wells Beds but more samples would be needed to be certain.
- 5.8.3 The stone is of well-known types for the area and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The assemblage has been discarded.

5.9 The Bulk Metalwork by Rae Regensberg

- 5.9.1 A small assemblage consisting of 13 general purpose, iron nails, collectively weighing 87g, was recovered during the evaluation at Land South Of Station Road, Cowfold. All thirteen of the nails have rectangular sectioned stems. Nine incomplete nails were recovered from context [17/004]. All of these have rectangular sectioned stems and five had flat, rectangular heads remaining (5mm x 6mm to 8mm x 10mm). One complete nail (length 37.5mm) with a flat, round head (diameter 14.8mm) was retrieved from [17/008], and a second complete nail (length 77mm) with a flat, rectangular head (13mm x 21mm) was recorded in [1/004], along with a stem fragment. The last nail fragment was collected from context [17/010]. The assemblage is recommended for discard.

5.10 The Wood by Hannah Street

- 5.10.1 One timber fragment measuring 165mm x 80mm x 50mm was recovered from [17/007]. There is no obvious evidence of tool marks, though it is fairly uniformly rectangular in shape. It is in poor condition and very friable. It was not recovered from waterlogged conditions, so is likely to be post-modern in date, possibly from the foundations of a building. The edges were cleaned with a razor and a stereo zoom microscope was used to examine the wood anatomy, which was identified as oak (*Quercus sp.*).

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 Natural geology overlain by subsoil and topsoil across the site.
- 6.1.2 Archaeological features were identified in 13 of the 21 trenches. The archaeology recorded comprised 14 shallow foundation cuts, 4 pits, a posthole, a trackway, a gully and 4 linear features.
- 6.1.3 Represented periods include Saxo-Norman, high medieval and late post medieval. Three of the pits and a posthole in the north-eastern part of the site in Trenches 5, 6 and 14 likely relate to the earliest periods of Saxo-Norman - high medieval based on the finds from [5/004] and [14/006]. The site yielded some residual finds from the late 1600's, including a possible onion bottle and clay pipe. The most represented period by far however is the late post medieval, represented by a concentration of finds and features in the southern field in Trenches 17 to 20, as well as the trackway in Trenches 1 and 11.
- 6.1.4 The methodology as outlined in the WSI (ASE 2025) was successfully employed. Although there was some waterlogging, conditions on site were generally conducive to confident and efficient identification and recording of archaeological features, and as such it is considered that this evaluation and report has successfully achieved its objective.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 The archaeological horizon has visibly been disturbed by ploughing.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Prehistoric

- 6.3.1 Two residual flint flakes were recovered.

Saxo-Norman to High Medieval

- 6.3.2 An assemblage of fourteen Saxo-Norman to high medieval pottery sherds was found in pits [5/004] and [14/006]. Due to their proximity, we can assume that posthole [6/004] and pit [14/004] are also associated with this period. Cowfold is first documented in AD 1232 (Mills 2011 & VCH 1987) and it seems fair to assume that this activity suggests a medieval presence on this part of the site, which is closest to the medieval core of Cowfold.

17th century

- 6.3.3 A shaft and globe or early onion bottle base fragment from the topsoil in Trench 16 and clay tobacco pipe fragment from the topsoil in Trench 20 were recovered.

Late post-medieval

- 6.3.4 The trackway recorded in Trenches 1 and 11 aligns with a track shown on historic maps, first in 1825 (Figures 18-21), which runs down to Potters Farm.

6.3.5 Foundation cuts recorded in Trenches 17, 18, 19 and 20 are within the allotment gardens shown on historic maps from 1890 and 1910 (Figures 20-21). These foundations most likely represent the remnants of sheds and/or greenhouses in the allotments.

6.3.6 A gully, possibly recorded in both Trench 13 and 16, is also dated to this period but does not correlate to anything on the map and its use is unclear.

Undated

6.3.7 Other linear features in Trenches 10, 12 and 16 remain undated.

6.4 Potential impact on archaeological remains

6.4.1 Any ground works reaching into the subsoil will disturb the archaeology. However, the trackway and allotments are well-recorded on historic mapping and are of no real archaeological significance. Of greater archaeological significance is the northeastern part of the site where the Saxo-Norman/high medieval features were found.

6.5 Consideration of research aims

6.5.1 The general objectives were successfully achieved. With regards to specific aims and objectives, the evaluation has given a good indication of where and how archaeological remains might be impacted by the development and should enable the County Council Archaeology Officer to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work either in advance of, or during, the development. None of the South-Eastern Research Framework (KCC 2025) research aims can be met at present.

6.6 Updated Research Agenda

6.6.1 Several discrete Saxo-Norman/high medieval features (2 - 3 pits and a posthole) were recorded but the precise date, context, extent and nature of this activity is unclear. Due to the rarity of Saxo-Norman archaeology in Sussex, it is considered important that the context of this evidence be better understood.

6.7 Conclusions

6.7.1 Twenty-one trenches were excavated, of which 13 contained archaeological features. Residual finds also suggest some prehistoric/pre-Middle Bronze Age and possible late 1600s presence. The archaeology recorded comprised 14 shallow foundation cuts, 4 pits, a posthole, a trackway, a gully and 4 linear features. The earliest of these features are 2 - 3 pits and a posthole of Saxo-Norman/high medieval date situated in the northeastern part of the site. The precise date, context, extent and nature of this activity is unclear. The other features are late post-medieval and include a trackway first shown on historic maps in 1825, and foundation cuts that most likely represent the remnants of sheds and/or greenhouses in allotments shown on historic maps from 1890.

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Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches; list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height mAOD
2/001	deposit	topsoil			0.14-0.25	31.65-32.59
2/002	deposit	subsoil			0.15-0.24	31.40-32.45
2/003	deposit	natural			0.06	31.25-32.21
3/001	deposit	topsoil			0.17-0.20	31.17-31.71
3/002	deposit	subsoil			0.12-0.18	30.97-31.54
3/003	deposit	natural			0.07	30.83-31.42
4/001	deposit	topsoil			0.17-0.22	30.31-31.21
4/002	deposit	subsoil			0.17-0.25	30.09-31.04
4/003	deposit	natural			0.08	29.84-30.86
7/001	deposit	topsoil			0.15-0.20	30.46-31.62
7/002	deposit	subsoil			0.14-0.24	30.30-31.47
7/003	deposit	natural			0.02	30.10-31.23
8/001	deposit	topsoil			0.17-0.20	30.54-31.07
8/002	deposit	subsoil			0.19-0.22	30.34-30.90
8/003	deposit	natural			0.03	30.12-30.71
9/001	deposit	topsoil			0.13-0.22	29.93-30.47
9/002	deposit	subsoil			0.12-0.20	29.80-30.25
9/003	deposit	natural			0.07	29.68-30.05
15/001	deposit	topsoil			0.13-0.20	29.91-30.47
15/002	deposit	subsoil			0.18-0.24	29.78-30.29
15/003	deposit	natural			0.06	29.58-30.11
21/001	deposit	topsoil			0.17-0.23	30.42-30.69
21/002	deposit	subsoil			0.16-0.21	30.25-30.46
21/003	deposit	natural			0.05	30.09-30.25

Appendix 2: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Wood	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
1/001			2	77														
1/004					5	768	7	537	1	41								
2/001			2	12														
5/005			2	14														
10/005														1				
11/004							5	12,078										
13/005			1	7														
14/007	1	1	12	21														
15/001			2	20														
16/001	1	7															1	370
17/001			6	92	2	145												
17/004			2	11					9	29								
17/007															1	205		
17/008			4	14	1	25			2	13								
17/010			3	15	1	77			1	4								
18/005			21	489			1	12										
18/007																	1	1
19/005			2	18														
19/007			1	10														
19/009			1	9														
20/005			1	10							1	2						
20/008					1	5												
Total	2	8	62	819	10	1020	8	12627	13	87	1	2	1	1	1	205	2	371

Appendix 3: HER Summary

Site code	CFO25					
Project code	250168					
Planning reference	DC/24/0982					
Site address	Land South of Station Road, Cowfold, West Sussex					
District/Borough	Horsham District Council					
NGR (12 figures)	520984 122569					
Geology	Horsham Stone Member (Sandstone), with the Weald Clay Formation					
Fieldwork type	Eval					
Date of fieldwork	4th and 13th August 2025					
Sponsor/client	Devine Homes PLC					
Project manager	Jon Sygrave					
Project supervisor	Wiktorja Krzoska					
Period summary						
		Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval		
Project summary	Twenty-one trenches were excavated, of which 13 contained archaeological features. Residual finds also suggest some prehistoric/pre-Middle Bronze Age and possible late 1600s presence. The archaeology recorded comprised 14 shallow foundation cuts, 4 pits, a posthole, a trackway, a gully and 4 linear features. The earliest of these features are 2 - 3 pits and a posthole of Saxo-Norman/high medieval date situated in the northeastern part of the site. The precise date, context, extent and nature of this activity is unclear. The other features are late post-medieval and include a trackway first shown on historic maps in 1825, and foundation cuts that most likely represent the remnants of sheds and/or greenhouses in allotments shown on historic maps from 1890.					

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Flake	Flint	Middle Bronze Age	2
Pottery	Ceramic	Saxo-Norman to Post Late Medieval	62g
CBM	Ceramic	Post Late Medieval	1020g
Stone	Sandstone	n/a	12627g
Bottles	Glass	Post Late Medieval	371g
Wood	Oak	Post Modern	205g

Appendix 4: OASIS Form

OASIS ID (UID): archaeol6-536570

Project Name: Evaluation at Land South of Station Road Cowfold, West Sussex

Activity type: Evaluation

Sitecode(s): CFO25

Project Identifier(s): 250168

Planning Id: DC/24/0982

Reason for Investigation: Planning requirement

Organisation Responsible for work: Archaeology South-East

Project Dates: 04-Aug-2025 - 13-Aug-2025

HER: West Sussex HER

Project Methodology: Twenty-one trenches.

Project Results: Thirteen trenches contained archaeological features. Residual finds also suggest some prehistoric/pre-Middle Bronze Age and possible late 1600s presence. The archaeology recorded comprised 14 shallow foundation cuts, 4 pits, a posthole, a trackway, a gully and 4 linear features. The earliest of these features are 2 - 3 pits and a posthole of Saxo-Norman/high medieval date situated in the northeastern part of the site. The precise date, context, extent and nature of this activity is unclear. The other features are late post-medieval and include a trackway first shown on historic maps in 1825, and foundation cuts that most likely represent the remnants of sheds and/or greenhouses in allotments shown on historic maps from 1890.

Keywords:

Subject/Period: Rubbish Pit: MEDIEVAL

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Subject/Period: Post Hole: MEDIEVAL

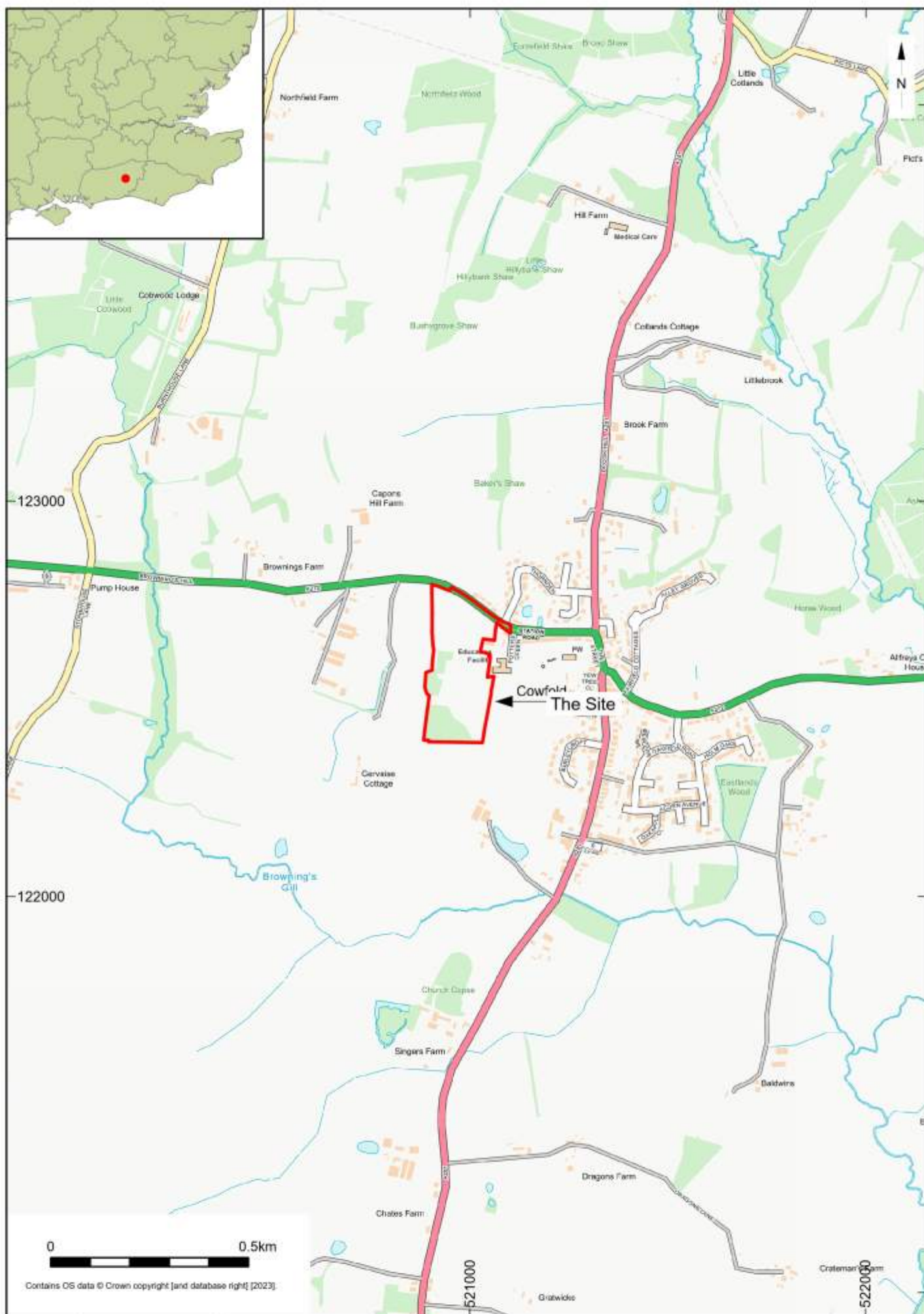
FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Subject/Period: Field System: POST MEDIEVAL

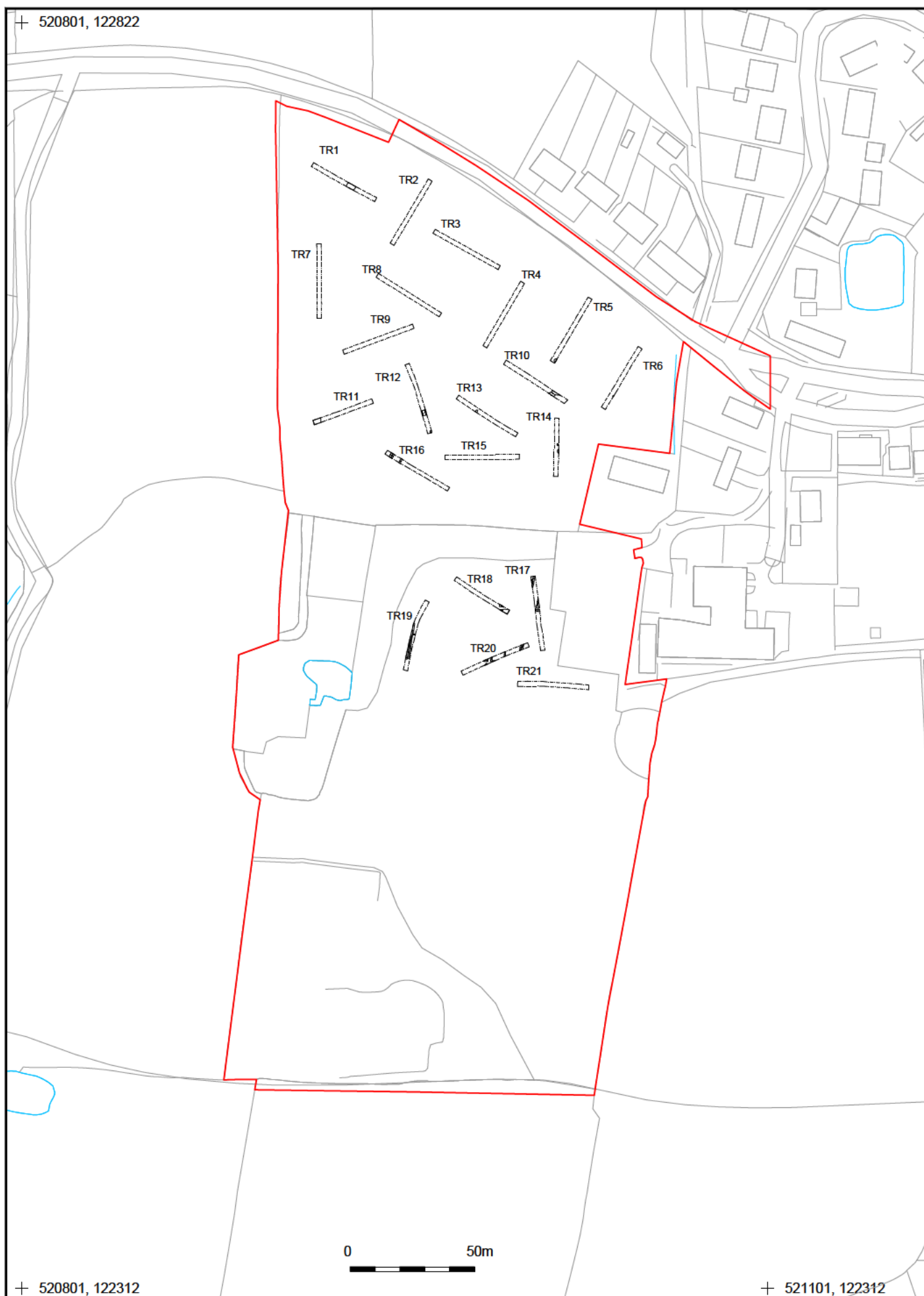
FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Archive: Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Horsham Museum & Art Gallery;

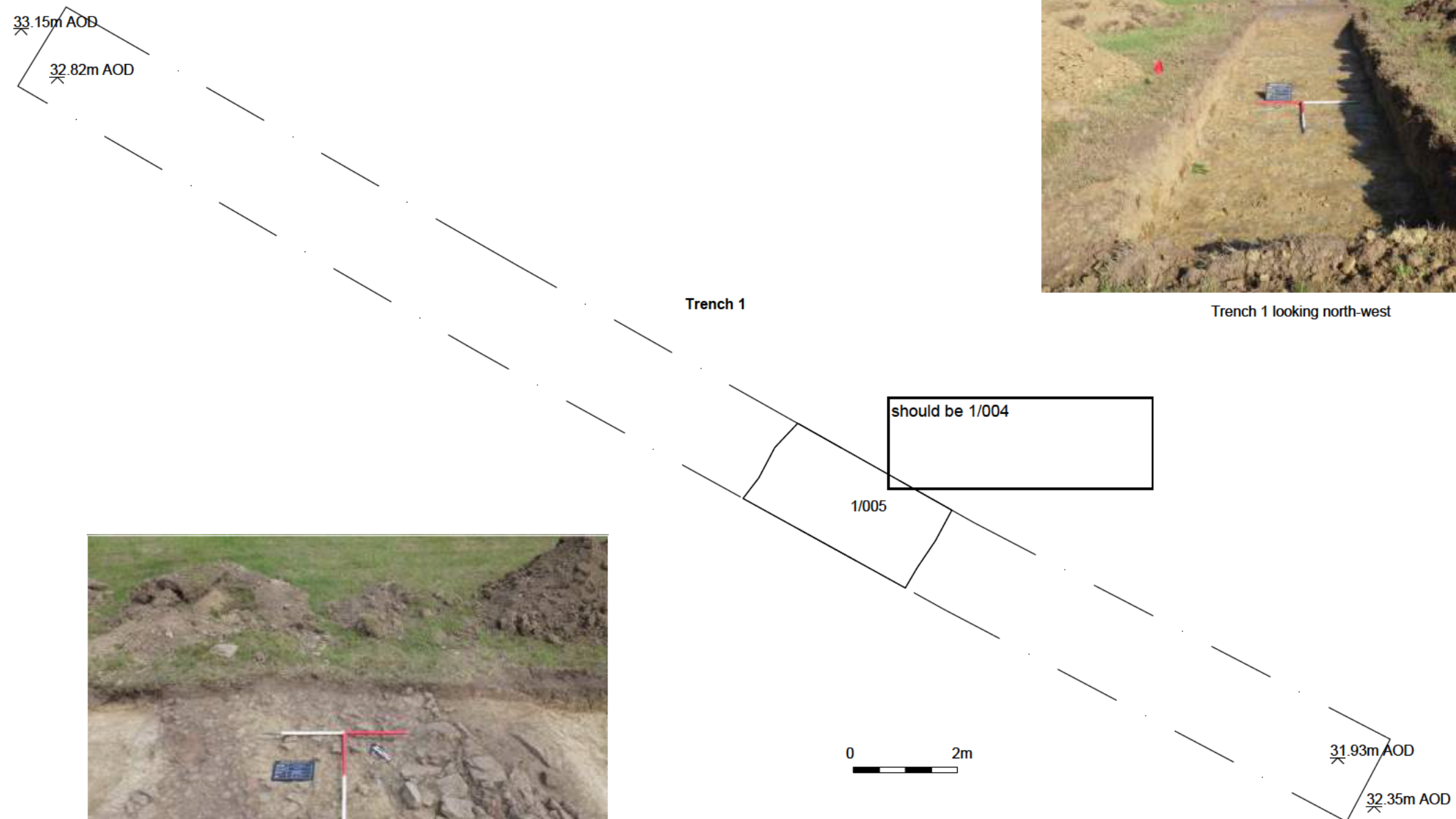
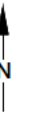
Reports in OASIS: Krzoska, W., (2025). Archaeological Evaluation Report Land South of Station Road Cowfold, West Sussex. Portslade: Archaeology South-East. 2025201



© Archaeology South-East		Cowfold: Land South Of Station Road	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 250168	September 2025	Site Location	
Report Ref: 2025201	Drawn by: AC		



+ 520914, 122768



Trench 1 looking north-west

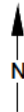


1/004 looking north-east

+ 520914, 122743

+ 520949, 122743

+ 521010, 122717

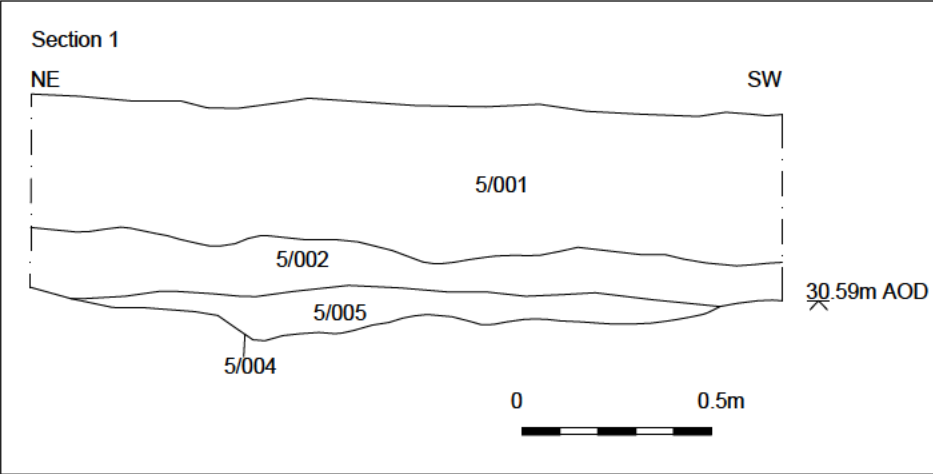
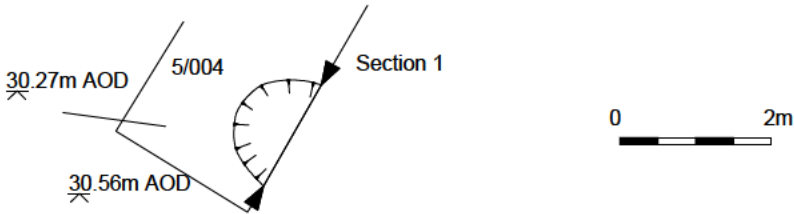


Trench 5 looking north-east

Trench 5



5/004 looking south-east



+ 521010, 122680

+ 521034, 122680



Trench 6 looking south-west

Trench 6

6/004

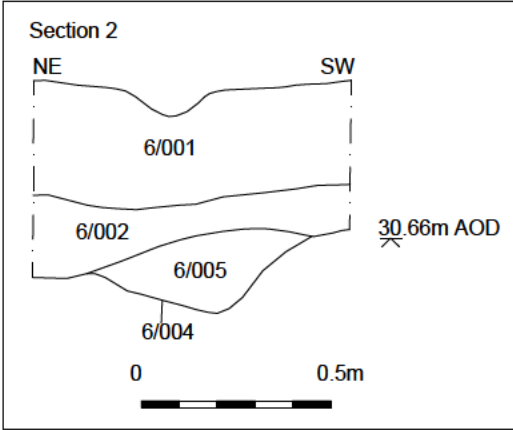


30.32m AOD
30.61m AOD

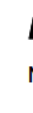
31.33m AOD
30.97m AOD



6/004 looking south-east



+ 520989, 122689



30.23m AOD
29.89m AOD



Trench 10 looking north-west

Trench 10

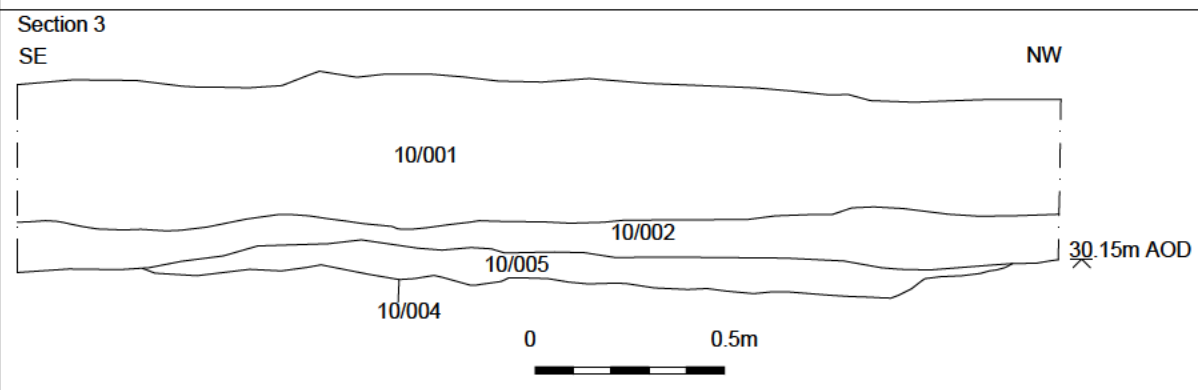


10/004 looking south-west

0 2m

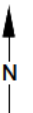
10/004
Section

30.04m AOD
30.53m AOD



+ 520989, 122664

+ 521025, 122664

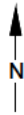


Trench 11 looking north-east



11/004 looking south-east

+ 520943, 122688



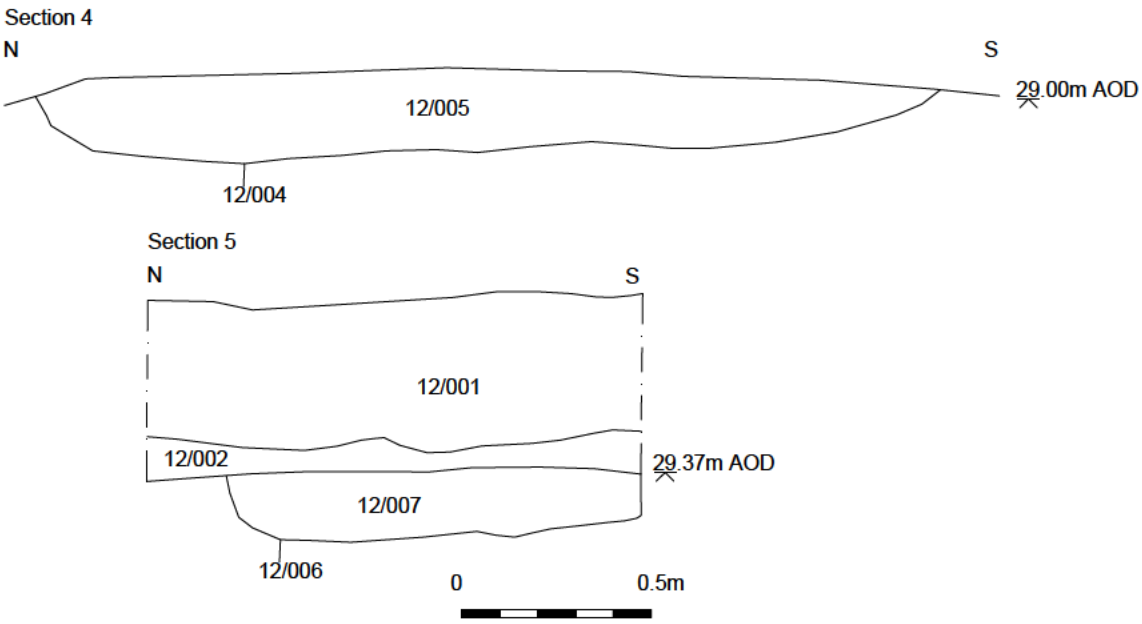
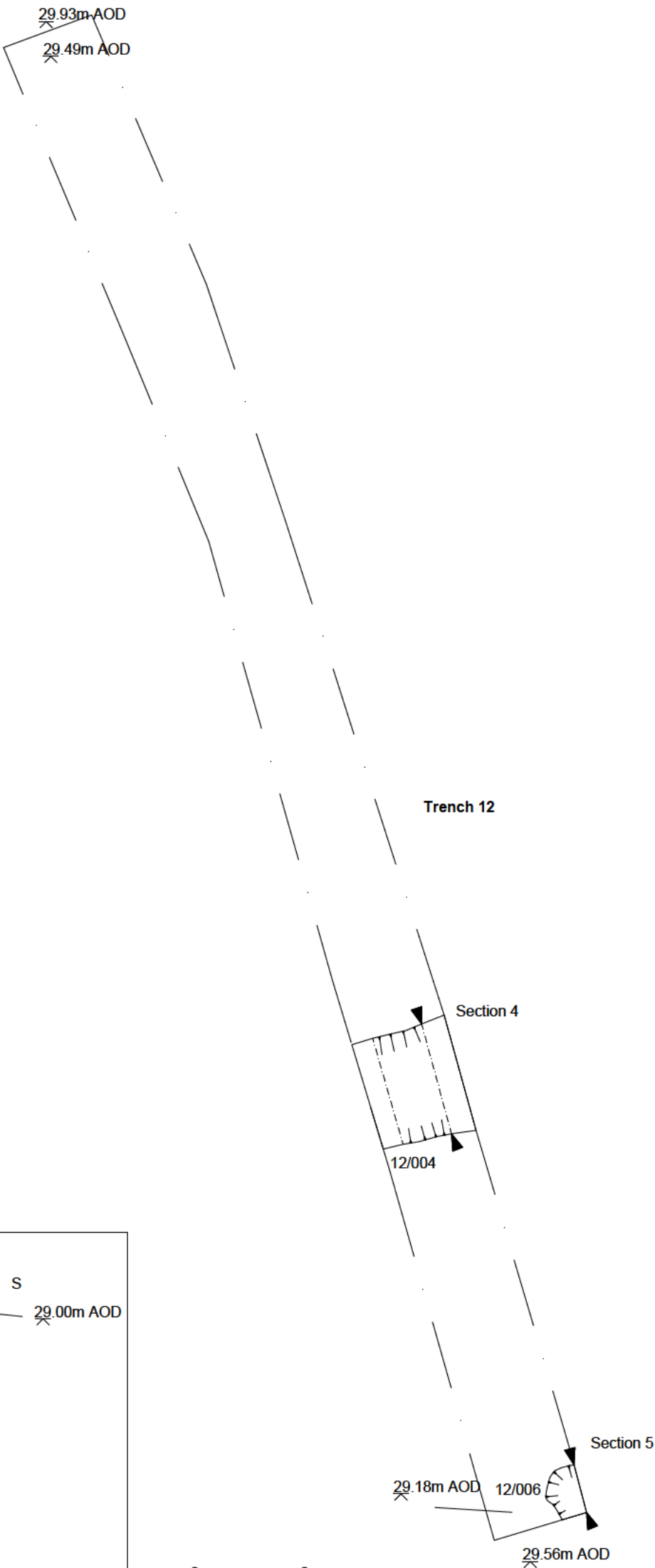
Trench 12 looking south-east



12/004 looking east



12/006 looking south-east



+ 520943, 122652

+ 520965, 122652

+ 520972, 122676

N

29.70m AOD

29.31m AOD

13/004

Trench 13

Section 6



Trench 13 looking north-west

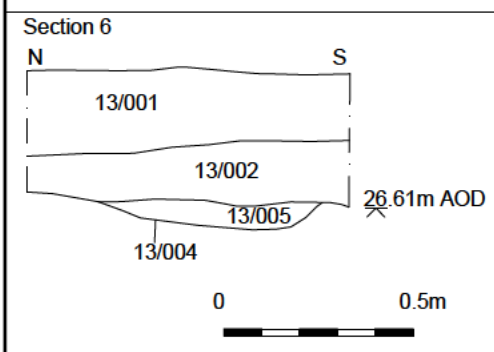


13/004 looking west

0 2m

29.69m AOD

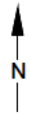
30.15m AOD



+ 520972, 122651

+ 521007, 122651

+ 521001, 122666



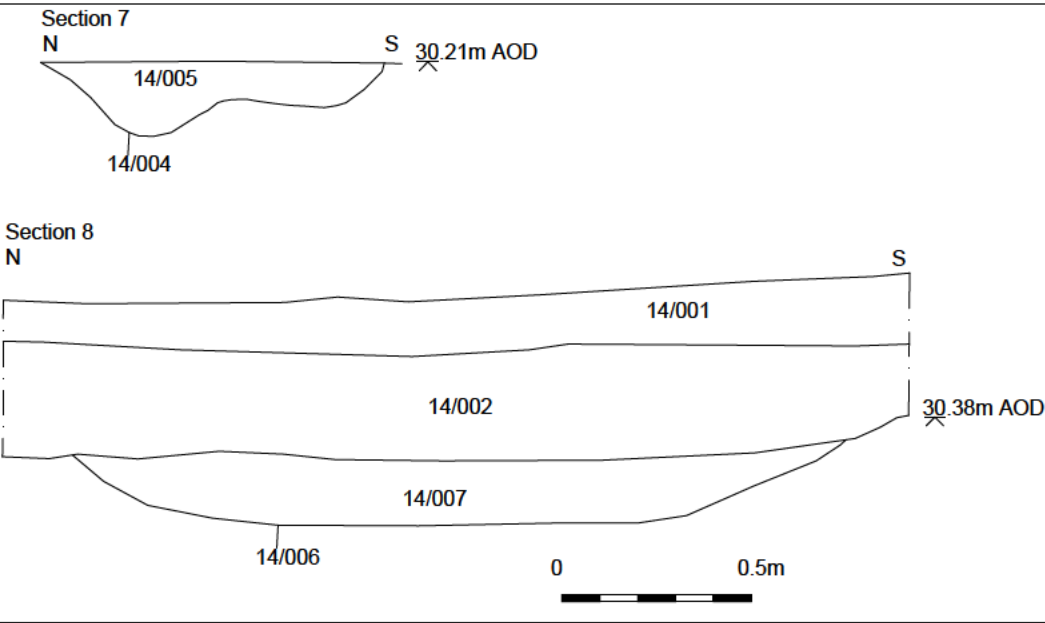
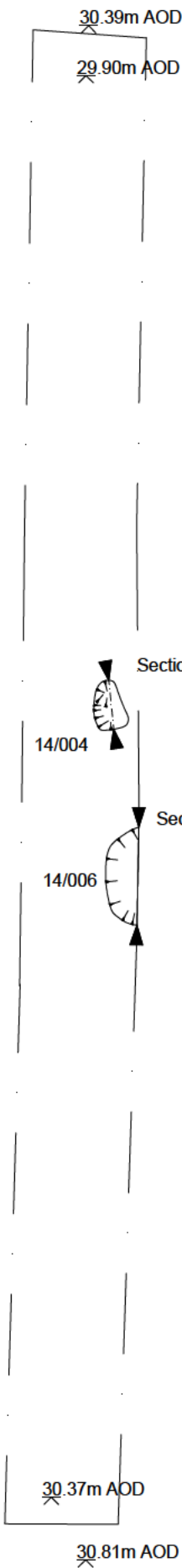
Trench 14 looking north



14/004 looking east



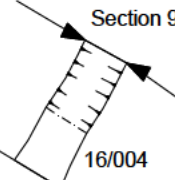
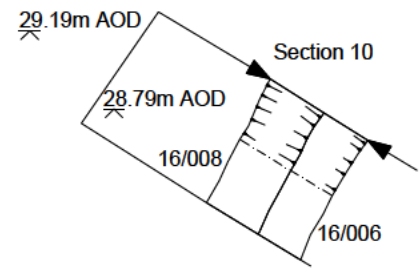
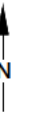
14/006 looking east



+ 521001, 122630

+ 521023, 122630

+ 520943, 122653



16/004 looking north-east



16/006 and 16/008 looking north-east

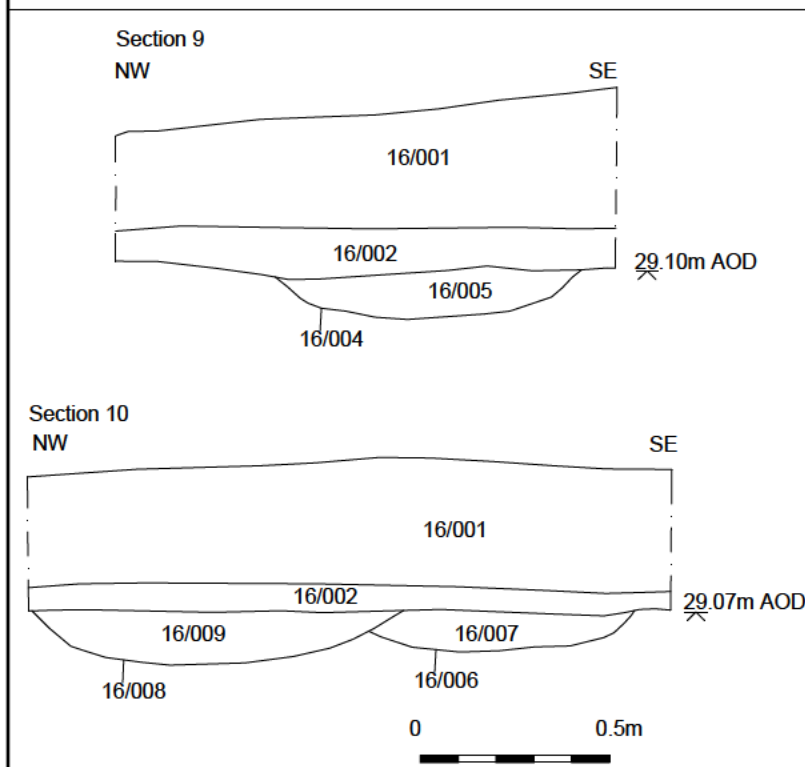
Trench 16

0 2m

29.59m AOD
30.01m AOD



Trench 16 looking north-west



+ 520943, 122628

+ 520977, 122628

30.21m AOD
29.86m AOD

Trench 18



18/004 looking south-east

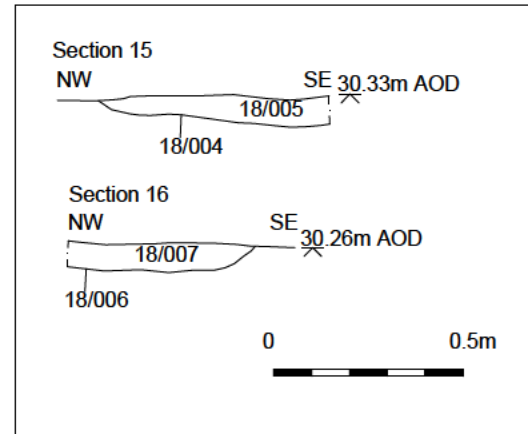
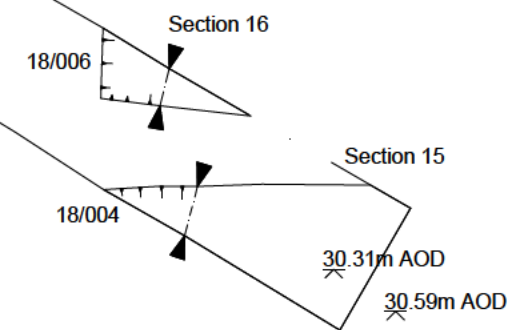


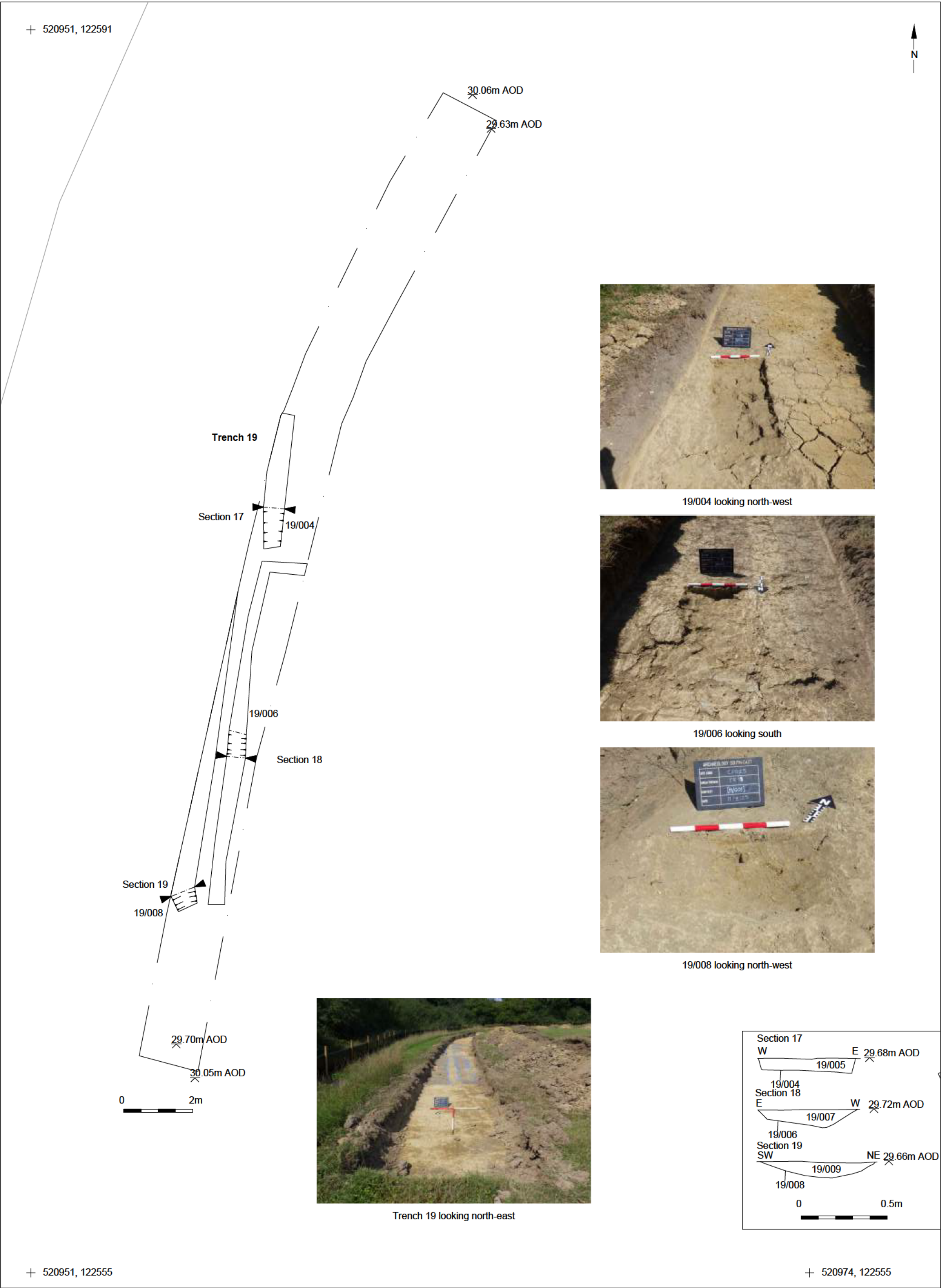
18/006 looking south-east

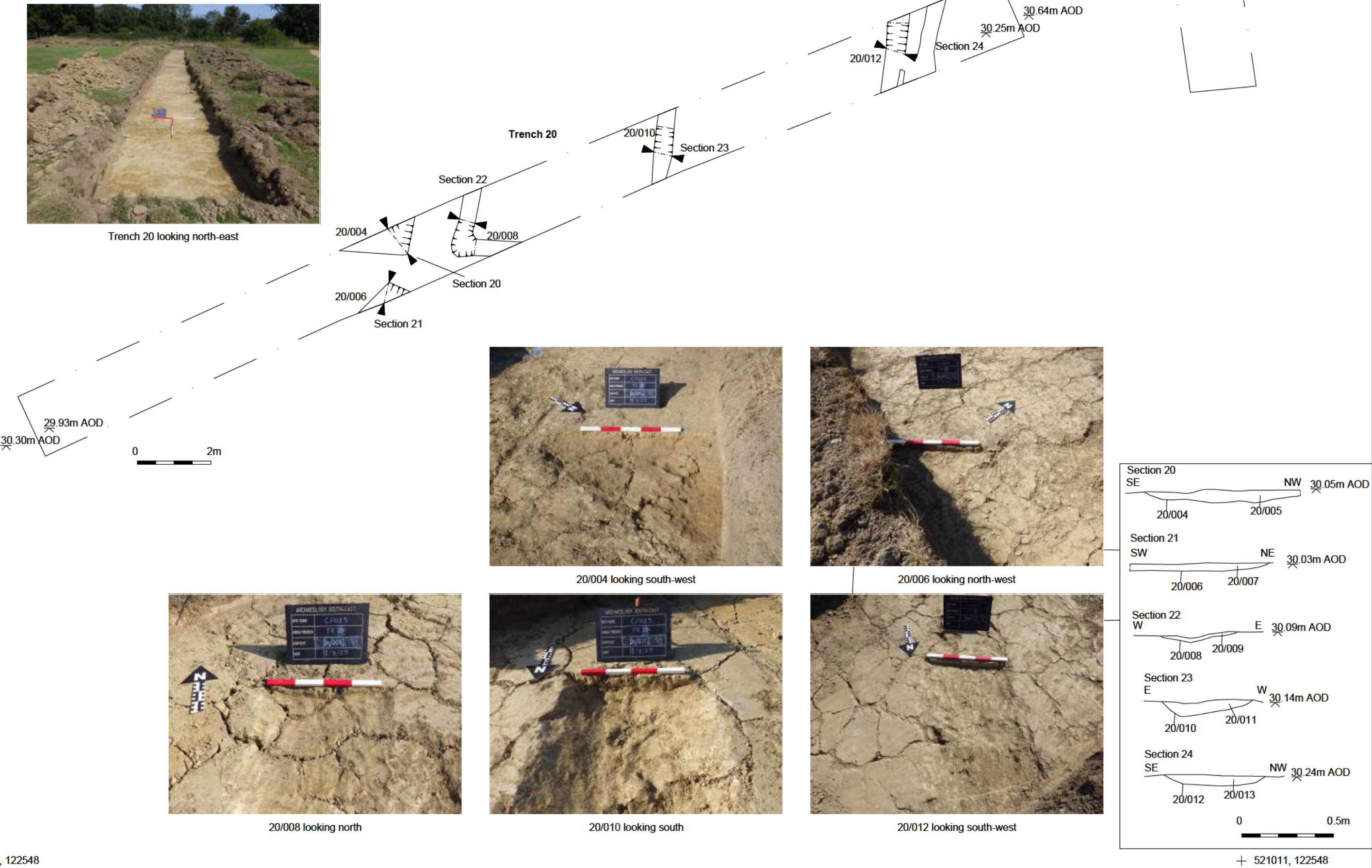


Trench 18 looking south-east

0 2m









Trench 2 looking north-east



Trench 3 looking north-west



Trench 4 looking south-west



Trench 7 looking south



Trench 8 looking south-east



Trench 9 looking west



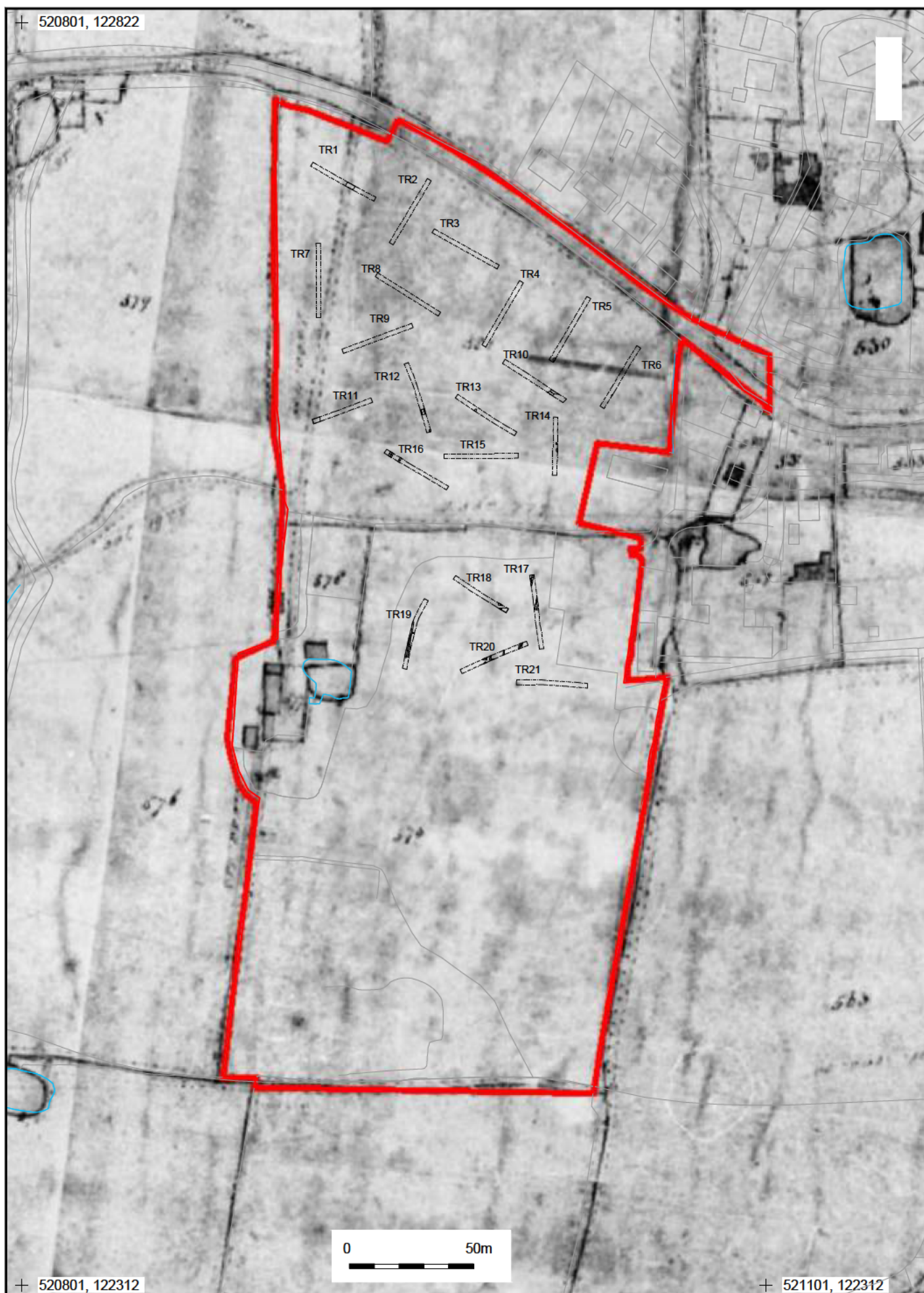
Trench 15 looking east



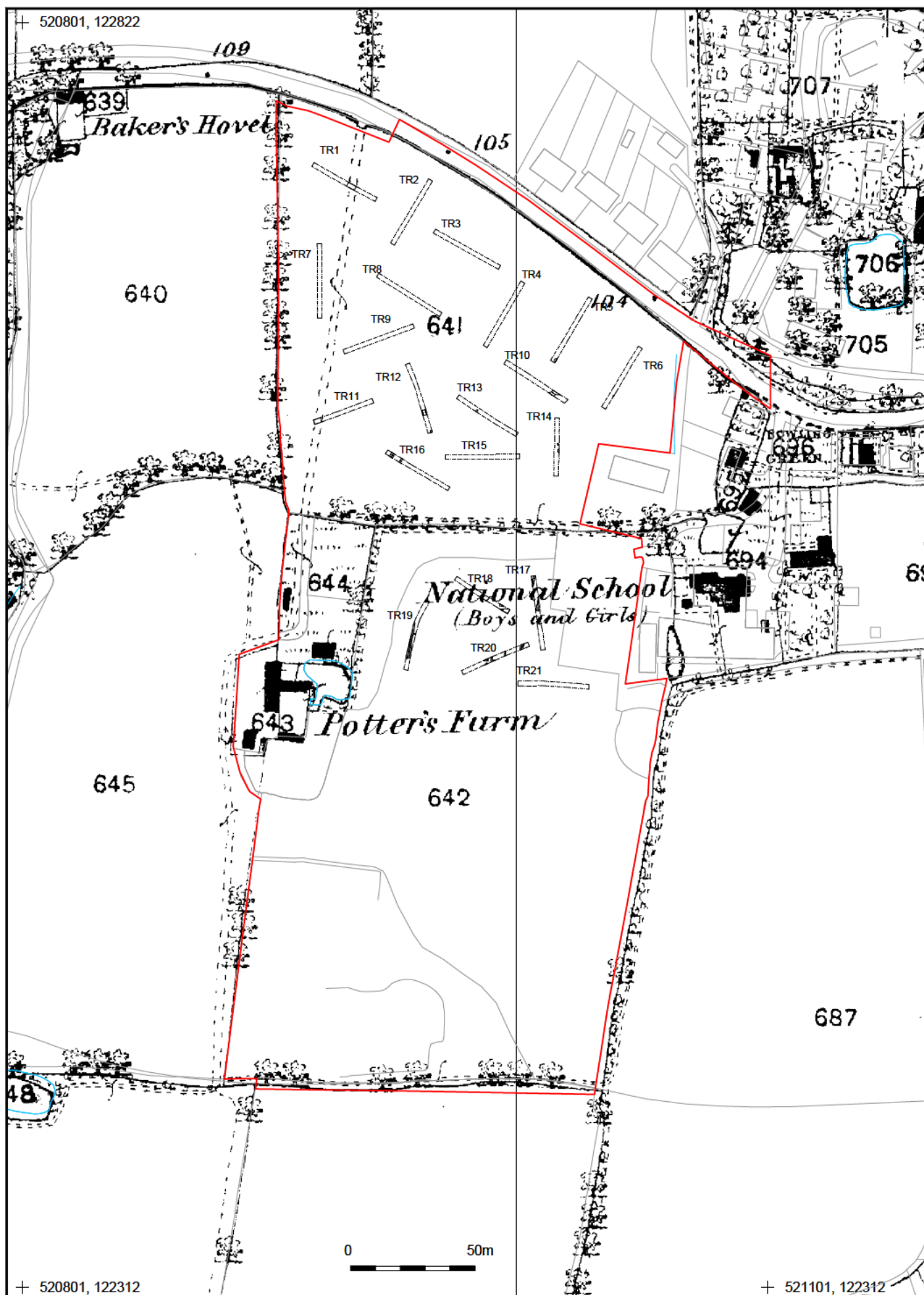
Trench 21 looking west

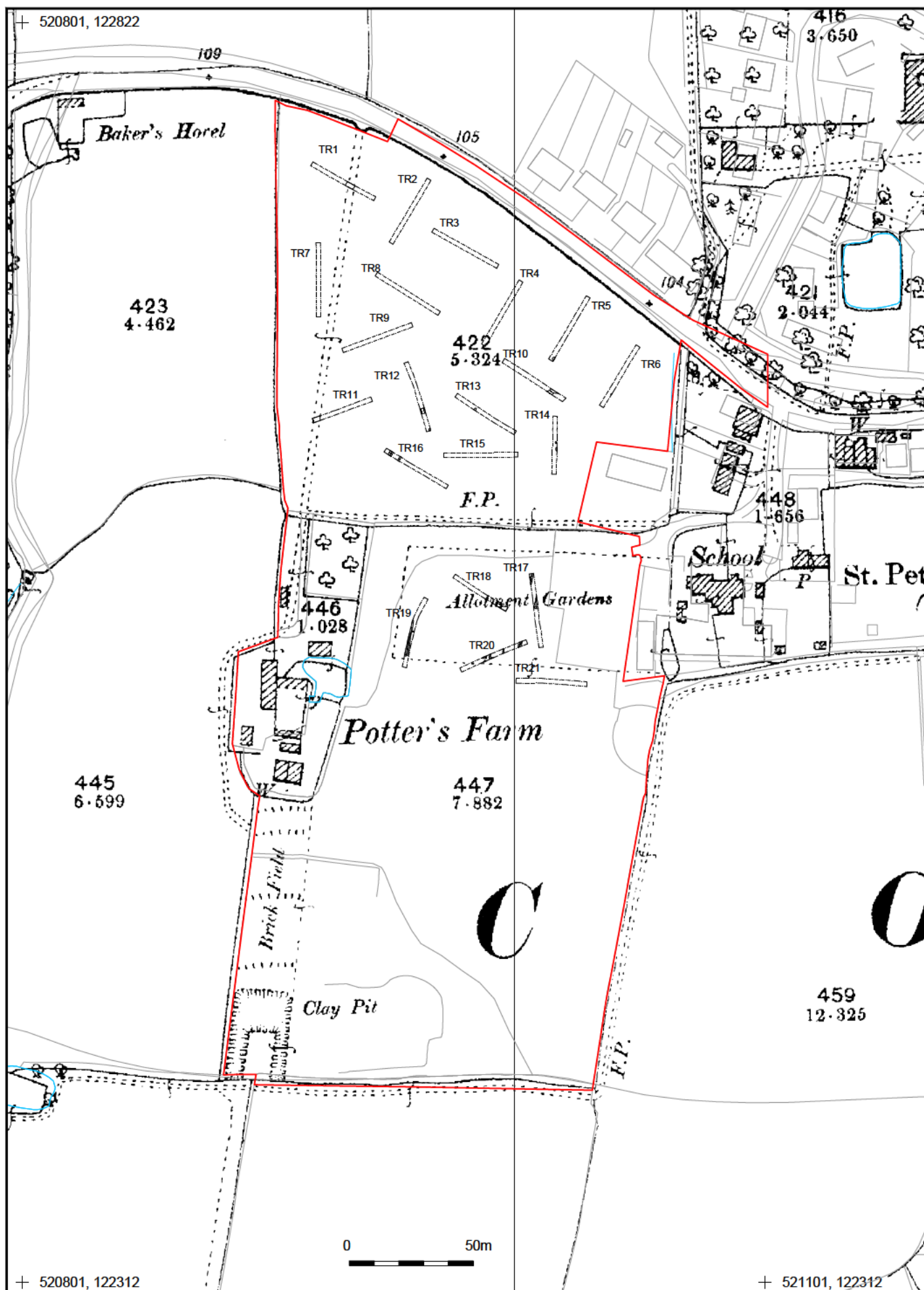


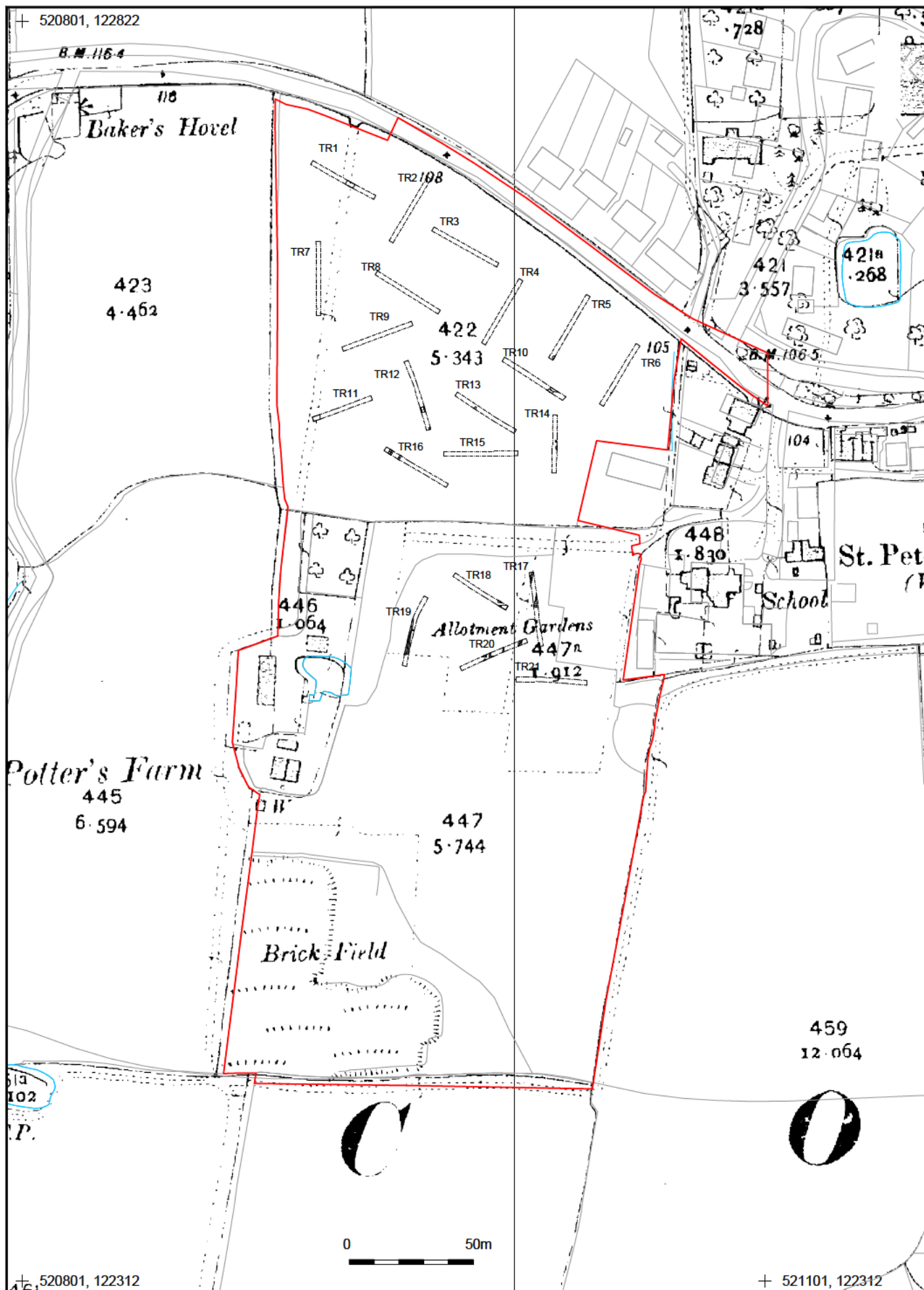
© Archaeology South-East		Cowfold: Land South Of Station Road	Fig. 17
Project Ref: 250168	September 2025	1825 C&J Greenwood Map of Sussex	
Report Ref: 2025201	Drawn by: AC		



© Archaeology South-East		Cowfold: Land South Of Station Road	Fig. 18
Project Ref: 250168	September 2025	Trench plan with 1839 Cowfold tithe map	
Report Ref: 2025201	Drawn by: AC		









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